

HUGE PLOT SEEN IN LIGHTED BOMB ATTOMBS COURT

Judges Who Convicted Reds
on List to Die, Says
Lewis.

MAYOR ALSO MARKED BY "INTELLECTUALS"

The fuse of a bomb sizzling and spluttering under a spectators' bench in the Tombs police court at 9:15 yesterday morning caught the sharp eyes of Patrolman George L. O'Connor. Until that moment O'Connor was bemoaning his luck that he should have to be in court to make a charge against a pushcart pedler instead of being home with his wife and two children on his usual hours of leave. Instantly he darted forward and grabbing the bomb, which had only three inches of fuse visible, started for the doorway. He tried to rub the fuse out, and falling in that jerked the insulated fuse from its fastening in the heart of the explosive.

Except for his quickness of eye, his presence of mind in a most ticklish situation and his courage the Tombs police court probably would have been wrecked and many persons, including Magistrate John A. L. Campbell, who was sitting on the bench with his wife and several visitors, might have been killed or severely injured.

There were more than two pounds of mixed black and smokeless powder and about thirty loaded cartridges in the bomb. Experts say that the explosive would have done great damage.

Huge Conspiracy Seen.

The bomb is the fifth powerful explosive that has been placed in churches or courts since the I. W. W. and the anarchists began their campaign in this city last winter under the guise of unemployment. The attempt to wreck the Tombs court yesterday, following within three days the explosion of the bomb outside the Bronx county Court House, led many experts in the Police Department to believe that the bomb was part of a huge conspiracy on the part of anarchists or I. W. W. men to wage war on churches and courts.

There is no doubt in their minds that it was a deliberate attack on Magistrate Campbell. He has figured more conspicuously than any other City Magistrate in the handling of the I. W. W. cases. He sentenced 170 of the 190 persons arrested at the time of the raid on Frank Tannenbaum on the Church of St. Alphonsus. He sent Becky Edelsohn to prison. He convicted Bouck White, the pastor of the Church of Social Revolution, and sent him to the Island. All these convictions were the result of the I. W. W. agitation. At the time of the I. W. W. trials Magistrate Campbell received many threatening letters and was followed by gangs of toughs on several occasions.

Furthermore, it will be recalled that Arthur Caron, who was one of Tannenbaum's assistants in the raids on churches last spring, was killed by the premature explosion of a bomb in a flathouse at 1624 Lexington avenue on July 4. This convinced the police that members of the I. W. W. were engaged in the manufacture of bombs and responsible for their placing.

Heard Rumors of Plot.

In connection with the attempt of yesterday and the other bomb outrages the statement of Burdette G. Lewis, Deputy Commissioner of Correction yesterday afternoon is regarded as of grave importance. He asserted that he learned from what he regards as reliable authority of a meeting of the "intellectuals" of the anarchist and socialist factions in late September when the persons present "decreed" in their minutes "opposition" to Mayor Mitchell, Commissioner of Correction, and City Magistrate Campbell. "There was no mention of violence at that meeting," said Mr. Lewis, "but the minutes of the meeting specifically decreed opposition to those four persons. The question of what action should be taken was left undiscussed in the minutes for it was feared that the minutes might fall into the hands of the police. It was not decided, so far as I can learn, what action should be taken, as it was deemed better to wait until the hard times were felt keenly.

Bitter feeling and ridicule were expressed toward Mayor Mitchell, Commissioner Davis and Magistrate Campbell and Simms. The Mayor was attacked because, as the responsible head of the city government, it was felt he should have made the City Magistrates act differently regarding the cases of Becky Edelsohn and the other I. W. W. agitators. Miss Davis was condemned because she did not override the law and release Becky Edelsohn. Magistrate Campbell because he sentenced the I. W. W. agitators and Magistrate Simms because on one occasion he sentenced Becky Edelsohn.

Executes Bouck White.

"I don't believe that Bouck White had anything to do with the bomb affair. I myself distinguish between the 'intellectuals' of the anarchists and the 'socialists' of the I. W. W. agitators who entered the churches. I think the anarchists seized the opportunity to hide behind the publicity that White, just released from jail, was attracting."

Inspector Paupert, who has charge of the bomb cases and who immediately went to work on the new outrage, refused to say that he believed that there is any conspiracy of anarchists against the Mayor and other city officials. He said he believed the exploding of bombs undoubtedly is done by individuals who work in the identity of one another.

The police are working on several clues. In addition to watching several groups of persons they are looking for a swarthy looking person who left the Tombs court yesterday morning only a few seconds before Patrolman O'Connor discovered the bomb. He wore a discolored white sweater.

LORD ROBERTS DIES SUDDENLY VISITING FRONT

England's Famous Warrior
Takes Chill Resulting in
Pneumonia.

"BOBS" WAS THE IDOL OF BRITISH SOLDIERS

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, Nov. 14.—Lord Roberts, England's oldest General and popular hero of the South African war, died at the front at 8 o'clock to-night, according to an official announcement of the press bureau.

The official bureau issued the following announcement to-night:
"Lord Kitchener announces with deep regret, which he knows will be shared by the whole army, that he received on Saturday the following telegram from Sir John French, the commander of the British forces in France:

"I deeply regret to tell you that Lord Roberts died at 8 o'clock this evening."
"Lord Roberts was on a brief visit to France in order to greet the Indian troops, of which he was Colonel in Chief. He contracted a chill on Thursday and succumbed after a short illness to an attack of pneumonia."

Lord Roberts's age—he was 82 on September 30 last—was a contributory cause of death, although he had been in his usual health lately, which was exceptionally good for a man of his age.

His death will have purely a sentimental effect upon the situation. Since the outbreak of the present war he had been working hard imploring young men to realize their country's danger and to offer their services in the present war.

For years he had been preaching the doctrine of British military unpreparedness, and when he retired from active service in 1905 he devoted his time to attempting to arouse all England to the urgent necessity of adopting compulsory military training and service.

His earnestness in this regard caused him to be looked upon by opponents as a fanatic upon the subject.

Several times since the end of last July he had conferred at the War Office with Lord Kitchener, and these meetings may be regarded as consultations, but the effect of any suggestions offered by Lord Roberts is problematical.

Of all the brilliant soldiers who helped to found and consolidate the British Empire in the East none has acquired a higher niche in the temple of military fame than he who was known in the British peerage as Earl Roberts of Kandahar, and to the public as "Bobs," a name popularly bestowed almost a generation ago, when the fiery little soldier was first focused in the public eye through the drab medium of official "mentions."

He was of slight physique and in his youth suffered from a weak heart. Yet he was so courageous that early in life he won the Victoria Cross and gave many other proofs of physical prowess. So skilled a leader was he that in his Indian campaigns on more than one occasion with 5,000 troops he defeated 50,000 of the enemy, so skilled in administration and organization that he could bring order out of chaos in as quick time as he could quell an Indian mutiny, and withal kindly, cheerful, and unflinching in his friendship and continually fighting for the best for his soldiers. It was no wonder that "Bobs" soon won worldwide fame, and a secure place in the hearts of his countrymen.

He was born in 1832 at Cawnpore, India, the son of another famed Indian fighter, Gen. Sir Abraham Roberts, G. C. B., and was christened Frederick Steigler. He was educated at Eton, Sandhurst and Addiscombe. At Addiscombe he suffered much from his heart, and when he went to Bombay with fifty other cadets it was doubtful if he could endure the climate. At the outbreak of the Indian mutiny in May, 1857, he was transferred from the Quartermaster-General's staff to the Delhi field force, and here he saw his first real service.

He was service such as millions of Europeans are undergoing now. Bullets rained around him; one of his best friends, standing within a few feet of him, was killed, and when the final assault was made on his sick horse was struck under him.

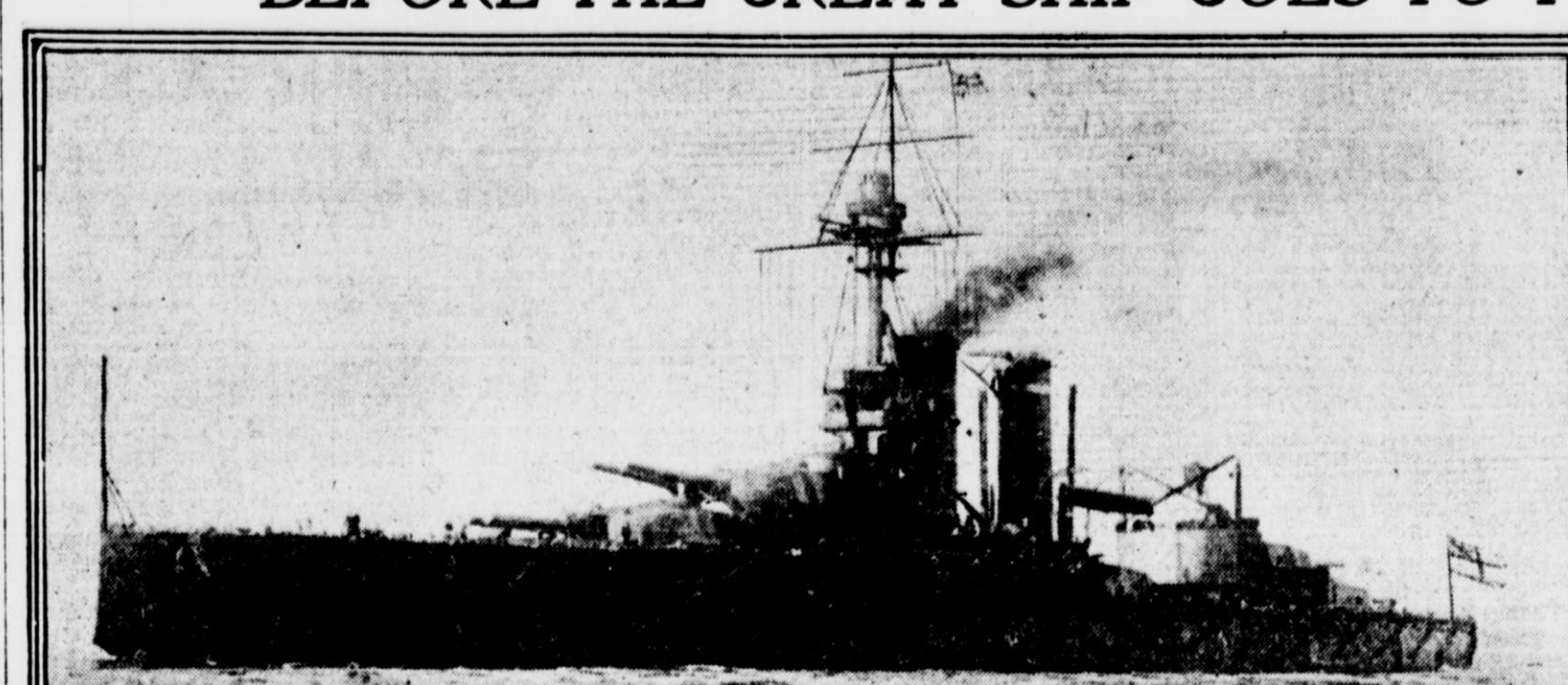
After this he went back to his birthplace to serve as a staff officer, distinguishing himself repeatedly. In one action while in command of the Ninth Lancashire brigade he performed the feat of marching sixty miles in forty hours, fighting all the way.

He was with Sir Colin Campbell at the second relief of Lucknow, and at the battle of the Tannenberg in 1891. It was in the engagement at Khudaganj on January 2, 1895, that he won his Victoria Cross by capturing in single handed combat a standard from two enemy regiments and by killing a sepoy who was about to kill a sowar.

He served the rest of that month and then returned to England on a year's sick leave. During the Cross in this, his first campaign, he was mentioned seven times in despatches, received the medal with three clasps, and on his promotion to Captain, shortly after the expiration of his sick leave, a brevet majority. During his sick absence he married, on May 17, 1859, Miss Nora Brews.

On his return he saw service in some of the mountain campaigns, and in 1867 was appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General to Sir Donald Stewart's Bengal Brigade for Abyssinia. He then made another record for efficiency in handling troops, for which he was mentioned three times in official despatches. Then he got another leave, returning to India in 1869, when he undertook another particularly troublesome campaign into Lushai, which he had to cut a path 100 miles long through dense forests, while his troops were attacked by cholera, as well as harassed by the natives. Later he became Quartermaster-General in Bengal, and in 1875 Quartermaster-General and Colonel. He settled the details of the great camp of exercise at Delhi when the

BRITISH SUPERDREADNOUGHT AUDACIOUS SUNK BY GERMANS OFF IRELAND; OLYMPIC RESCUES CREW BEFORE THE GREAT SHIP GOES TO THE BOTTOM



(Above) BRITISH DREADNOUGHT AUDACIOUS. (Below) DECK PLAN OF THE AUDACIOUS.

11 British Warships Sunk by Mines or Submarines

Following is a list of British war vessels sunk by mines or submarines since the outbreak of the war:

Amphion, light cruiser, sunk by mine August 6, 131 lives lost.

Speedy, torpedo gunboat, sunk by mine September 3.

Pathfinder, light cruiser, sunk by submarine September 6; 250 dead, wounded and missing.

Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy, cruisers, sunk by submarine in North Sea September 22; 1,400 lives lost.

Hawke, light cruiser, sunk by submarine October 15; 387 lives lost.

Niger, torpedo gunboat, sunk by submarine in the Downs November 12; no lives lost.

Hermes, light cruiser, sunk by submarine November 1; 40 lost.

D-5, submarine, sunk by mine; 12 of crew of 16 lost.

Audacious, superdreadnought, sunk by mine or submarine October 27.

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